Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_

AP World History; Ms. Hulme

Post-Classical Era: Unit Test 2

**The Islamic Empire:**

1.) All of the following are part of the Five Pillars of Muslim Faith, except:

1. Prayer five times a day.
2. Making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.
3. Believing that there is one god, Allah.
4. Muhammad is the prophet of Allah.
5. The Holy book is the Qu’ran.

2.) The leader of Muslim society is known as the:

1. Priest.
2. Caliph.
3. Lord.
4. Emperor.
5. Allah.

3.) The division between Sunni-Shiite Muslims occurred because of

1. A difference in fundamental religious teachings.
2. The need for fair division of funds by the Muslim leaders between both groups.
3. The death of Muhammad and argument over secession.
4. The ongoing feud between Jews and Muslims.
5. Belief in the Old Testament of the Bible.

4.) Which of the following is true of the Abbasid Caliphate?

1. It presided over the golden age of Islamic culture.
2. It forbade Jews and Christians to practice their own religion.
3. It provided skilled and firm leadership against the European Crusades.
4. It imposed sanctions on China and refused to trade with the Far East.
5. It established separate Muslim states in Egypt and the Western Sahara.

5.) A similarity between the Abbasid Caliphate and Umayyad Caliphate is that

1. Both dynasties made advancements in terms of trade and money.
2. Both dynasties struggled with invasions led by the Huns.
3. Both dynasties were led by a descendent of Mohammad.
4. Both dynasties struggled with adhering to the Muslim faith.
5. Both dynasties wanted to end the Sunni-Shiite divide.

6.) The law practiced in several Muslim countries that suppresses the rights of women and allows activities like honor killing is known as

1. Feudalism
2. Sharia Law
3. Allah’s Creed
4. Sunniism
5. Secularism

7.) All of the following can be attributed to the Sunni-Shiite divide currently happening in our world EXCEPT

1. Sunni-Shiite fighting in Iraq
2. Murders carried out by Sadaam Hussein in Iraq
3. Division in the Middle East caused by religion
4. Insurgent religious groups attacking the others
5. The 9/11 terror attacks

8.) The center of the Islamic Empire was

1. Jerusalem
2. Baghdad
3. Tenochtitlan
4. Mecca
5. Medina

9.) The Sunni-Shiite Split resulted from a disagreement over

a. whether Muhammad was a god

b. the content of the five pillars.

c. the role of the Ka’ba in Islam

d. who should succeed Muhammad

e. the validity of the Quran

**The Indian Ocean Trade:**

10.) The Indian Ocean Trade extended between

a. Asia and Africa

b. Europe and Central America

c. Asia and the Americas

d. Africa and South America

e. Europe and North America

11.) All of the following were goods traded in Africa on the Indian Ocean Trade except

a. Wheat

b. Gold

c. Ivory

d. Iron

e. Tusks

12.) One of the most powerful African city-states that grew into a world economic power by the 1400s was

a. Swahili

b. East Timur

c. Ethiopia

d. Ghana

e. Liberia

13.) Which of the following is true about the Indian Ocean Trade route?

a. It spread both ideas and new goods along the routes between the Islamic and African worlds.

b. It was not as important as the Silk Road.

c. It was the first trade route to stop the selling of human beings.

d. It was frequently disrupted by the Mongols.

e. It enabled the Chinese to build the Great Wall of China to travel along.

14.) The group that developed in order to protect the Silk and Indian Trade Routes was known as

a. The Feudal System

b. The Guilds

c. The Shogunates

d. The Hanseatic League

e. The Ming Dynasty

15.) The Indian Ocean Trade network

a. was a significant trade route but brought wealth to only the coast of East Africa

b. brought wealth to the Delhi Sultanate and furthered its interest in economic growth.

c. was primarily used by Christians from eastern Europe and the Mediterranean regions.

d. was controlled by the Mongols beginning with Khubilai Khan in the 13th century.

e. Was controlled jointly by the Delhi Sultanate and the Abbasid caliphate.

**China, Japan, & East Asia**

16.) The Sui, Tang, and Song Dynasties all

a. Were ruled by strong emperors.

b. Forced people to take exams in order to become government officials

c. Used paper currency

d. Fought off the Mongol invasions of the 13th century

e. Adopted Buddhism to replace Confucianism.

17.) Which of the following is true of the Japanese shogunates?

1. Samurai were not subject to a personal code of obedience or loyalty
2. The merchant class dominated Japanese society during this time.
3. Land was held by powerful lords called daimyo
4. The status of women improved relative to what it had been
5. Samurai rejected Zen Buddhism because they considered it overly passive

18.) In Korea and Vietnam

a. Democracy flourished as people lived in states ruled by governors.

b. Writing never occurred, leaving little written history.

c. The shogunate imposed a strict code for people to live by.

d. Women were able to take power in government.

e. Rice paddy farming became an important part of agriculture and economics.

**The Middle Ages:**

19.) During the Middle ages, feudalism dominated all forms of life by doing all of the following EXCEPT:

a. providing protection for the lower members of society.

b. allowing marriages to be determined or approved by the king.

c. ensuring that serfs remained on the land that they were required to work.

d. making the fief the center part of life, in that people lived, worked on, and protected it.

e. allowing knights to leave the fief only when they were needed to provide protection.

20.) The religious domination that emerged to dominate Medieval Europe was

a. Catholicism

b. Judaism

c. Islam

d. Buddhism

e. Monotheism

21.) Which of the following best describes a guild?

a. a group of merchants who came together in order to dominate a market.

b. a group of merchants in the same field who set prices and promised protection to each other.

c. a group of craftspeople who agreed to sell the same product.

d. a group of individuals who believed in the same political ideas.

e. a group of people who established individual armies because they did not have faith in knights.

22.) What health-related crisis gravely affected China, the Middle East, and Europe during the fourteenth century?

1. The spread of the bubonic plague
2. Crop blights that killed wheat and rice
3. The outbreak of Spanish flu
4. The global cooling known as the “little ice age”
5. An early form of the ebola virus

23.) Who most likely made the following statement:

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| ***"God himself will lead them, for they will be doing His work. There will be absolution and remission of sins for all who die in the service of Christ. Here they are poor and miserable sinners; there they will be rich and happy. Let none hesitate; they must march next summer. God wills it!”*** |

1. Richard the Lionhearted
2. Saladin
3. Genghis Khan
4. Pope Urban I
5. Mohammad

24.) Which of the following was a result of the Crusades?

a. Western knights carved out a kingdom in the Holy Land that lasted until the sixteenth century.

b.     The Fourth Crusade aided in the defense of Constantinople and preserved the integrity of the Byzantine Empire.

c.     The Crusades demonstrated a new Western superiority in the wider world.

d.     The Crusades helped to open the West to new cultural and economic influences from the Middle East.

e.     The Muslims adopted much of Europe's culture.

25.) The main area of land that was being fought for during the Crusades was

1. Jerusalem
2. Baghdad
3. Tenochtitlan
4. Mecca
5. Medina

26.) The leaders on both sides of the Crusades were

a. Pope Urban I and Saladin

b. Pope Urban I and Richard the Lionheart

c. Genghis Khan and Pope Urban I

d. Pope Urban I and Alexus I

e. Saladin and Genghis Khan

27.) When the Black Death struck Europe it had travelled along trade routes from

a. Italy

b. China

c. Japan

d. Africa

e. Central America

28.) The role of the church during the Black Death was

a. To care for the sick and bury the dead.

b. To ensure the healthy could escape from the city.

c. To stay in hiding away from the sick.

d. To deliver medicine to those who were healthy.

e. To communicate with other places and get the status of the plague there.

29.) The period known as the Middle Ages in Europe

a. was an era in which European culture and civilization dominated the Mediterranean region

b. was a period of isolation and stagnation for European society

c. began with feudal kings in control and ended with the Roman Catholic church as the dominant power in Europe.

d. began with the fall of Rome and ended with the decline of Europe’s feudal and religious institutions.

e. saw Christianity confined to lands in the West.

30.) Serfs differed from slaves in that

a. serfs were largely commercialized artisans while slaves were agricultural

b. serfs were ethnically Europeans while slaves were Muslims, pagans, and Africans

c. they could not be bought or sold, and own some of the land that they farmed

d. serfs could serve in the military, while slaves could not

e. slaves frequently were better educated and lived in towns.

31.) The major result of the Crusades was the

a. conversion of eastern Europe to Roman Catholicism

b. establishment of a cultural and economic contact between western Europe and the Middle East

c. conquest of the Holy Land and Jerusalem

d. destruction of the European nobility and military class

e. creation of a new Holy Roman Empire ruling many Mediterranean lands.

32.) The goal of the Christian Crusades was to

a. evangelize the Africans

b. conquer Asia minor

c. increase papal territories

d. retake the Holy Land from the Muslims

e. share Jerusalem with the Turks

33.) The one unifying institution in medieval Europe was the

a. monarchy

b. Roman Catholic Church

c. Artists’ Guild

d. University of Paris

e. League of Princes

34.) The printing press revolutionized the world during the Middle Ages by

a. allowing people to print and not have to write

b. making faster and more efficient printing, allowing writings to spread

c. allowing printing to be done in color

d. enabling monks to no longer write scriptures and instead run printing mills

e. funding large newspapers

35.) The Black Death was

a. spread along Euro-Asian trade routes

b. confined to China and South Asia

c. primarily deadly in North America

d. Purposely spread by the Mongols

e. stopped before it reached Italy and Greece

**The Mongols**

36.) The Silk Road flourished under Mongol rule because

a. unlike the Muslims, who looked down on merchants, the Mongols encouraged trade.

b. the Mongols controlled all parts of the Silk Road, which allowed for relatively easy trade.

c. the Turks hired Mongol armies to protect the Silk Roads.

d. the Silk Road came into existence only during the period of Mongol rule

e. Timur destroyed the Silk Road as part of his conquest, so the only time it could flourish was under the Mongols.

37.) The Mongolian empire declined because of

a. religious differences with the native people.

b. administrative problems owing to the large territory involved

c. feeble rulers after Genghis Khan

d. Russia putting up a strong defense

e. intertribal rivalry

38.) The Mongols

a. destroyed all knowledge of the intellectual contributions of the Muslim world

b. spread the bubonic plague through overland trade routes into Europe

c. allied with Europeans to defeat the Abbasid caliphate in 1258.

d. defeated the mamaluks at the battle of Manzikert in 1071.

e. never converted to Islam because they disagreed with various Muslim practices

39.) Although the Mongols were often brutal, they were

a. no more violent than the Europeans, Muslims, or Chinese of the day

b. tolerant of religious differences and encouraged trade

c. unwilling to destroy art works and buildings

d. devoted to nonviolence

e. apt to leave enemies alive and revolting cities unpunished

40.) All of the following are true about Genghis Khan except

a. he was kept as a slave in his younger life due to a murder

b. he was able to expand the size of the Mongol Empire larger than the Roman Empire

c. he died leaving a long line of rulers

d. he was never able to take over China

e. he was believed in rule of law, which also applied to him.

**Inca, Maya, and Aztecs**:

41.) Which of the following did the Maya and the Aztecs NOT have in common?

1. A cultural tradition influenced by the Olmec
2. A religion that practiced human sacrifice
3. The architectural capabilities of building large pyramids
4. The veneration of similar deities [the worshipping of similar gods]
5. Strong, centralized rule from a single capital

42.) Which of the following best describes the Mayan civilization?

a. they were firm believers in Christianity.

b. they focused on ritual sacrifices to please the gods.

c. they were nomadic pastoralists.

d. they developed a simple calendar and writing system.

e. they were defeated by the Aztecs in a long war.

43.) Which civilization is being described below?

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| --- |
| ***In spite of this being held a good year, they were still menaced with many other evils and bad signs, if they did not perform the sacrifices ordained. These were having dances on tall stilts, with offerings of heads of turkeys, bread and drinks made of maize. They had to offer clay dogs with bread on their backs, the old women dancing with them in their hands, and sacrificing a virgin puppy with black back.*** |

1. Mayans
2. Mongols
3. Incas
4. Aztecs
5. Olmecs

**Review Questions:**

44.) The development of agriculture led to an increase in population because

* 1. Farming was much less labor intensive than hunting and gathering
  2. The stable food source allowed for more permanent homes and larger families
  3. Farming provided a healthier diet that hunting and gathering
  4. Hunting and gathering was an extremely dangerous lifestyle

45.) Egypt benefited from its geographic location because

1. It was located at the crossroads of key trade routes.
2. It emerged along key migration routes and was thus exposed to diverse ideas and peoples.
3. Isolated by desert, it was spared major invasions.
4. Its vast resources prevented it from ever having to engage in long-distance trade.

46.) The phrases below describe what culture?

- Used cuneiform as a writing system

- Was organized into city-states

- Used Hammurabi’s code as the system of law

1. Egypt
2. Indus
3. Mesopotamia
4. Olmecs

47.) Which of the following is an example of Hellenism?

* 1. The presence of Greek architecture in the Middle East
  2. The limited democracy of Athens
  3. The presence of pyramids in Egypt and ziggurats in Mesopotamia
  4. The extensive roads of the Persian and Roman Empires
     1. The Chinese system of Mandate of Heaven refers to
  5. The power granted to the ruler form the heavens
  6. The emperor’s obligation to give laws to his people
  7. The never ending power of the emperor
  8. The belief in many gods

49.) In Hinduism the highest goal of the individual soul was

* 1. To enter into permanent union with Indra and thus escape the cycle of permanent rebirth.
  2. To escape the cycle of birth and rebirth and enter into permanent union Brahman.
  3. To follow the Four Noble Truths.
  4. To fulfill the individual’s special destiny as spelled out in the process of predestination

50.) Use the following to answer the question:

- If a man has destroyed the eye of a free man, his own eye shall be destroyed.

- If a man has knocked out the teeth of a man, the same shall happen to him

These rules are based on

* 1. Analects of Confucius
  2. Code of Hammurabi
  3. Ten Commandments
  4. Koran